

IN

2. Unchaste.
If black scandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shaksp. R. III.*
One could not devise a more proper hell for an impure spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addison.*
3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droffy.
IMPU'RELY. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.
IMPU'RENESS. *n. f.* [from *impure*, French; *impuritas*, Lat. from *impur*.] *impure*.
1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.
2. Act of unchastity.
The foul impurities that reigned among the monkish clergy. *Astbury's Sermons.*
3. Feculent admixture.
Cleansed the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters, the impurities of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbutnot.*
To IMPURPLE. *v. a.* [from *purpur*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.
Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of Jasper throne,
Impurpled with celestial roses, smil'd. *Milton.*
- IMPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *impute*.]
1. Chargeable upon any one.
That first sort of foolishness is imputable to them. *Scout.*
2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.
If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise imputable. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
- IMPUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being imputable.
'Tis necessary to the imputableness of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*
- IMPUTATION. *n. f.* [from *imputare*, Fr. from *impute*.]
1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill.
Trust to me, Ulysses;
Our imputation shall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*
If a son that is sent by his father about merchandize, do fall into some lewd action, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. *Shaksp. Lear.*
To use intellects and volitions in the infinite essence, as hypotheses, is allowable; but a rigorous imputation is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glauco. Scept.*
I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any imputation of self-conceit on that subject. *Dryden.*
2. Sometimes of good.
If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
3. Censure; reproach.
Whatever happens they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar imputation, which notwithstanding they deserve. *Hooker.*
Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them. *Addison.*
Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter. *Swift.*
4. Hint; reflection.
Antonio is a good man.
—Have you heard any imputation to the contrary?
—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*
- IMPUTATIVE. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That which may impute.
To IMPUTE. *v. a.* [from *impute*, Fr. *impute*, Lat. *imputare*.]
1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally till; sometimes good.
It was imputed to him for righteousness. *Re. iv. 22.*
Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends some, and pairs others; and he that is helped takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, imputeth it to the author. *Bacon's Essays.*
I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who imputed it to folly. *Temple.*
Impute your dangers to our ignorance.
This obscurity cannot be imputed to want of language in so great a master of style. *Locke.*
I have read a book imputed to lord Bathurst, called a dissertation on parties. *Swift.*
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.
Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*
- IMPUTER. *n. f.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.
IN. *prep.* [in, Lat. *in*.]
1. Noting the place where any thing is present.

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- In school of love are all things taught we see;
There learn'd this maid of arms the iredul guise. *Fairfax.*
Is this place here not sufficient strong
To guard us in? *Daniel's Civil War.*
2. Noting the state present at any time.
The other is only by error and misconception named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in every deed. *Hooker.*
Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shaksp.*
Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shaksp. R. III.*
Danger before, and in, and after the act,
You needs must grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*
However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all in probabilities; for the assent there, being to be determined by the preponderance, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in that as syllogism. *Locke.*
In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*
God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most cases, very consistent. *Snodgrass's Sermons.*
None was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of those whom they had most abused. *Letter to Publ. of Dunciad.*
3. Noting the time.
When we would consider eternity a *parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in, repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past, with a prospect of proceeding in such addition with all the infinity of numbers?
4. Noting power.
To feed mens souls, quoth he, is not in man. *Hubb. Tale.*
5. Noting proportion.
Let usury in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*
I cannot but lament the common course, which, at least, nine in ten of those who enter into the ministry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*
6. Concerning.
I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument farthest, has said in it. *Locke.*
7. For the sake. A solemn phrase.
Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great? *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*
In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him our city. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Now, in the name of honour, sir, I beg you
That I may see your father's death reveng'd. *Dryden.*
8. Noting cause.
King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. *Shaksp. H. VI.*
9. In that. Because.
Some things they do in that they are men; in that they are wife men, and christian men, some things; some things in that they are men mis'd, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*
He cannot brook such disgrace well, as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own search, and against my will. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
10. In as much. Since; seeing that.
Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, in as much as we might flay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker.*
- IN. *adv.*
1. Within some place; not out.
How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust degree of falsehood as to play in and out, and show tricks with oaths, the sacred bonds which the conscience of man can be bound with. *South's Sermons.*
I fear me, you'll be in 'till then.
2. Engaged to any affair.
We know the worst can come: 'tis thought upon:
We cannot shift being in; we must go on.
These pragmatical flies value themselves for being in at every thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing. *D'Esh.*
3. Placed in some state.
Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shaksp.*
Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unless, good man, he has been fairly in. *Pope.*
4. Noting entrance.
Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shaksp.*
He's too big to go in there: what shall I do?
—Let me see't; I'll in, I'll in: follow your friend's advice, I'll in. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
In the fluid cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve larger than could be introduced in at either of those holes. *Woodward on Fossils.*

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5. Into any place.
Is it not more eligible to come in with a smooth gale, than to be tossed at sea with a storm. *Collier.*
Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in. *Dryd. Georg.*
6. Close; home.
The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward; and they are in with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*
IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does not *act*. In before *r* is changed into *n*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *ilative*: and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable*.
INABILITY. *n. f.* [in and *ability*.] Impuissance; impotence; want of power.
If no natural nor casual inability cross their desires, they always delighting to insure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and thro' experience the more wisdom. *Hooker.*
Neither ignorance nor inability can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent condemnation?
INABSTINENCE. *n. f.* [in and *abstinence*.] Intemperance; want of power to abstain.
Diseases dire, of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the inabstinence of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
- INACCESSIBLE. *adj.* [inaccessibile, Fr. in and *accessibile*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.
Whatever you are,
That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are inaccessible to us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
There shall we clearly see the ends and uses of these things, which here were either too subtle for us to penetrate, or too remote and inaccessible for us to come to any distinct view of. *Ray on the Creation.*
This part, which is so noble, is not altogether inaccessible; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*
- INACCURACY. *n. f.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactness.
INACCURATE. *adj.* [in and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently of performances.
INACTION. *n. f.* [inaction, Fr. in and *action*.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.
The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me, than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind of inaction. *Pope.*
- INACTIVE. *adj.* [in and *active*.] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.
INACTIVELY. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly.
In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*
- INACTIVITY. *n. f.* [in and *activity*.] Idleness; rest; sluggishness.
A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy inactivity, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers's Sermons.*
Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is inactivity at best. *Swift.*
- INADEQUATE. *adj.* [in and *adequatus*, Lat. *in* and *adequatus*.] Not equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.
Remember for vice
Not paid, or paid inadequate in price,
What farther means can reason now direct? *Dryden.*
Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*
- INADEQUATELY. *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely.
These pores they may either exactly fill, or but inadequately.
- INADVERTENCE. *n. f.* [inadvertent, French; from *inadvertent*.] Carelessness; negligence; inattention.
There is a vast difference between them; indeed, as vast as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between surprise and set purpose. *South.*
From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent upon the present that they mind nothing else. *L'Estrange.*
- INADVERTENTLY. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Carelessly; negligently.
Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his father with the bone of a fish *inadvertently*. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground. *Clarissa.*
- INALIENABLE. *adj.* [in and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated.
INALIMENTAL. *adj.* [in and *alimental*.] Affording no nourishment.
Dulcoration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to be become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*
- INAMISSIBLE. *adj.* [inamissible, French; in and *amissum*, Lat.] Not to be lost.
These advantages are inamissible. *Hammond.*
- INANE. *adj.* [inanis, Lat. *in* and *anims*, Lat. *anima*.] Empty; void.
We sometimes speak of place in the great inane, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*
- TO INANIMATE. *v. a.* [in and *anima*, Lat. *anima*.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in use.
There's a kind of world remaining still,
Though the which did inanimate and fill
The world be gone; yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Denne.*
- INANIMATE. *adj.* [inanimatus, Lat. *in* and *animatus*, French.] *inanimate*.
INANIMATED. *adj.* [from *inanimate*.] Void of life; without animation.
The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have their spirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The golden goddess, present at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*
All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*
They can neither subtil nor be produced by the powers of mechanism; for both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the inanimated part of the universe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave inanimate the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear. *Pope.*
- INANIMATION. *n. f.* [inanimation, Fr. *in* and *animatio*, Lat. *in* and *animatio*.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.
Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulness in the beginning, and too great inanimation in the latter end of the disease. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- INANITY. *n. f.* [from *inanis*, Lat. *in* and *animus*, Lat. *animus*.] Emptiness; void space.
This opinion excludes all such inanity, and admits no vacuities but so little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*
- INAPPETENCY. *n. f.* [in and *appetentia*, Lat. *in* and *appetentia*.] Want of stomach or appetite.
INAPPLICABLE. *adj.* [in and *applicabile*.] Not to be put to a particular use.
INAPPLICATION. *n. f.* [inapplication, Fr. *in* and *application*.] Indolence; negligence.
INARABLE. *adj.* [in and *ara*, Lat. *in* and *ara*.] Not capable of tilage. *Diët.*
- TO INARCH. *v. a.* [in and *arch*.]
Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would inarch, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock: you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to slope it off close to the stock, and cover the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*